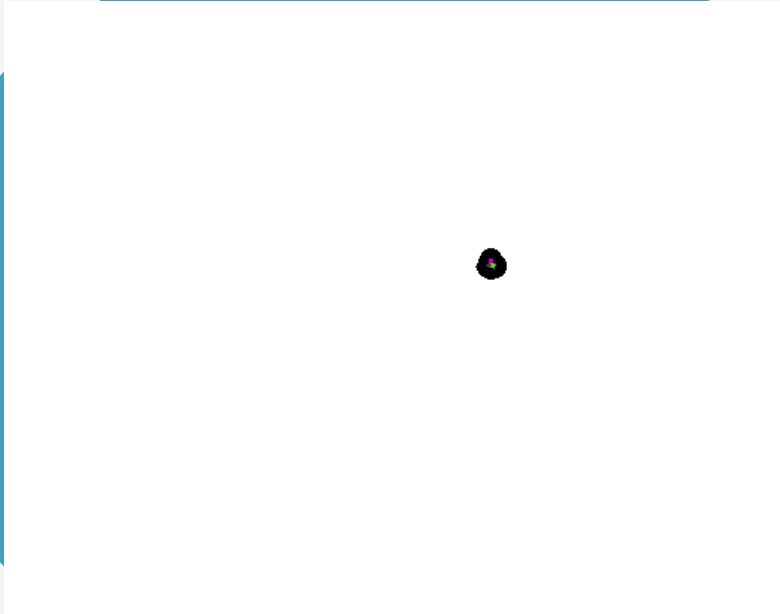


The background of the slide features a person in a dark suit and white shirt, holding a brown leather satchel and a book. The person is standing against a dark green background with faint, glowing mathematical formulas and diagrams. The formulas include  $P=2l+z$ ,  $a \times b$ ,  $|a \times p|$ , and  $\theta$ .

# RANDOM WALKS - DIFFUSION MODEL

*Natalia Wołowiec  
Kacper Kalinowski  
Mateusz Miller*

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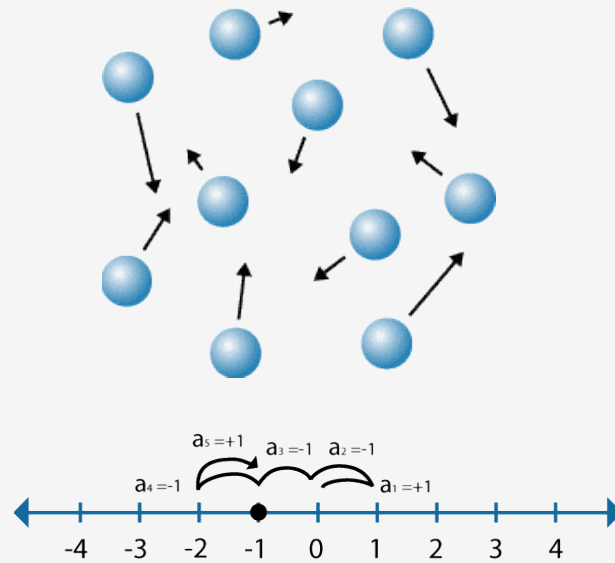


- 1 Random walks
- 2 Diffusion
- 3 Graphs
- 4 Python
- 5 Bibliography

1 What is it?

2 In real life?

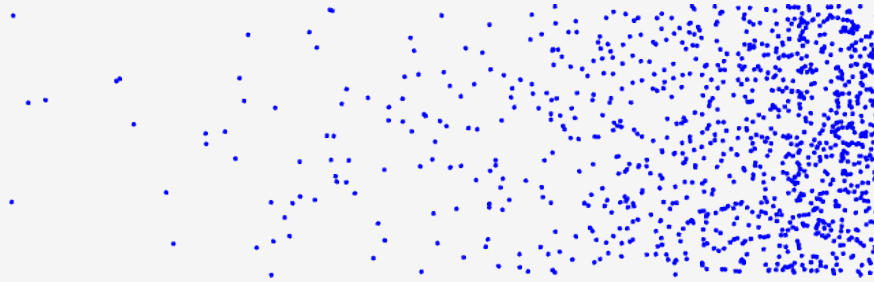
3 Math behind it



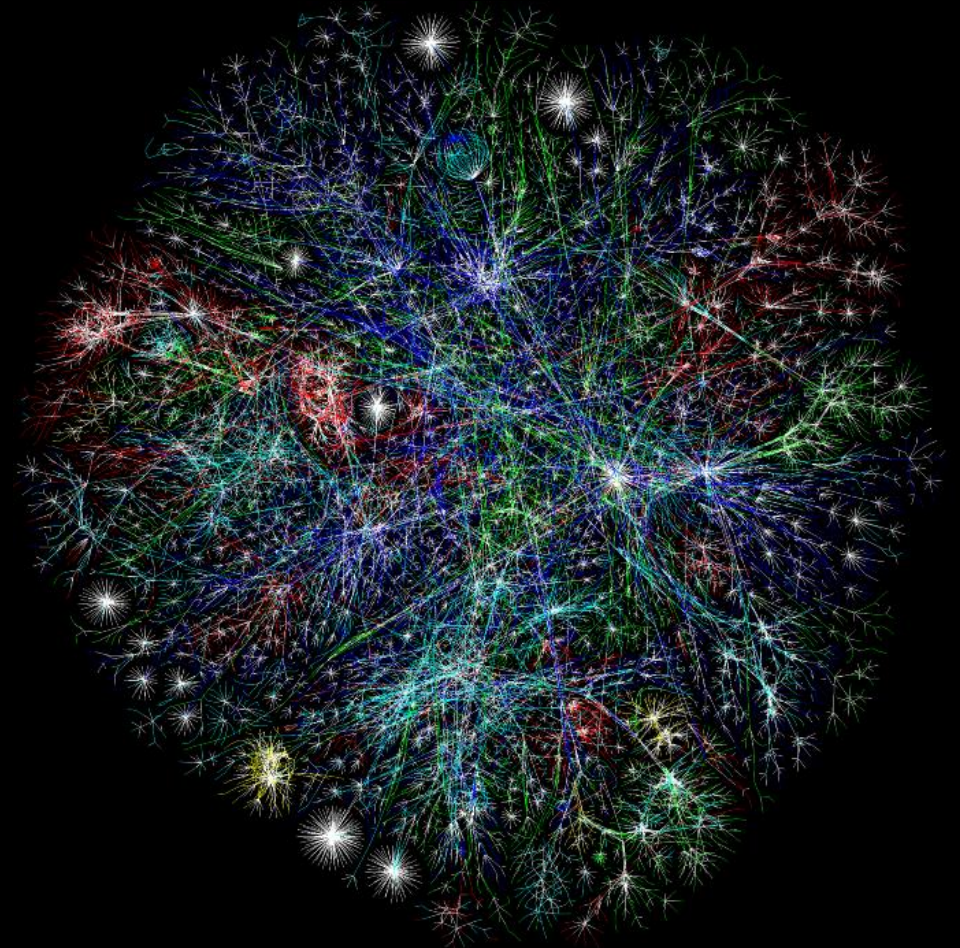
4 Variable step size?

5 Biased?

6 1D – 2D – 3D



# Random walk

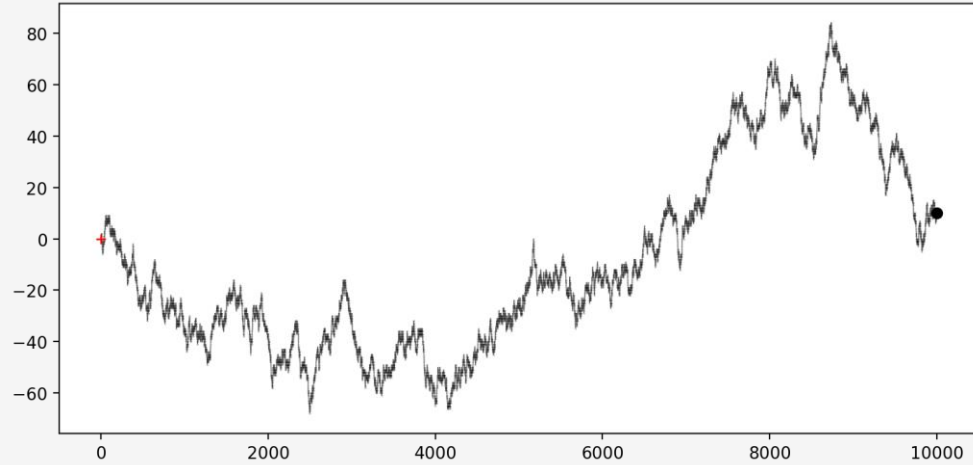




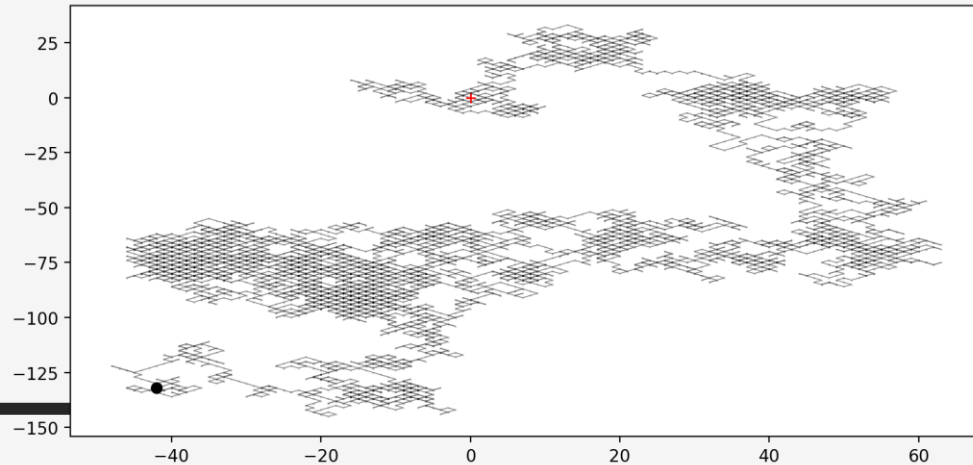
# Graphs and pictures

4

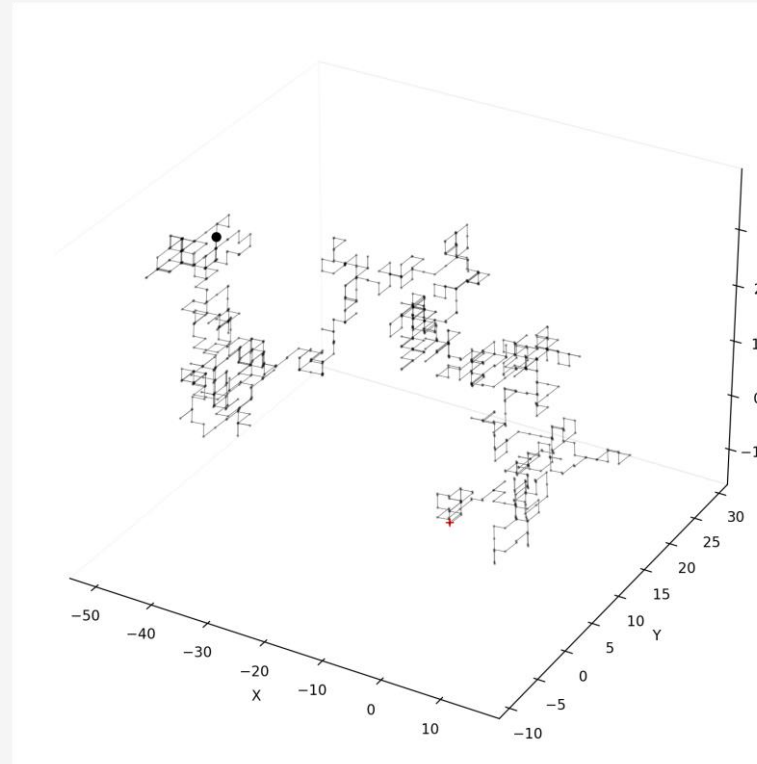
1D Random Walk



2D Random Walk



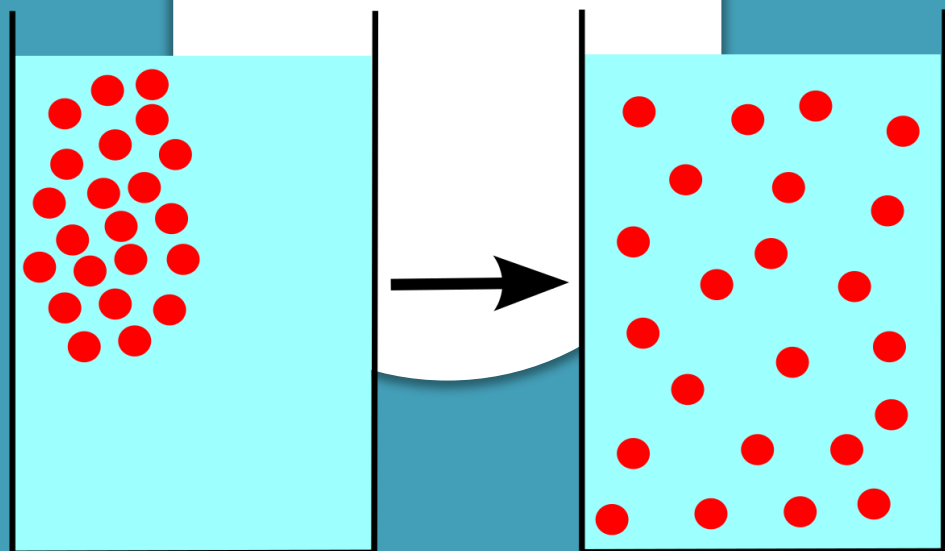
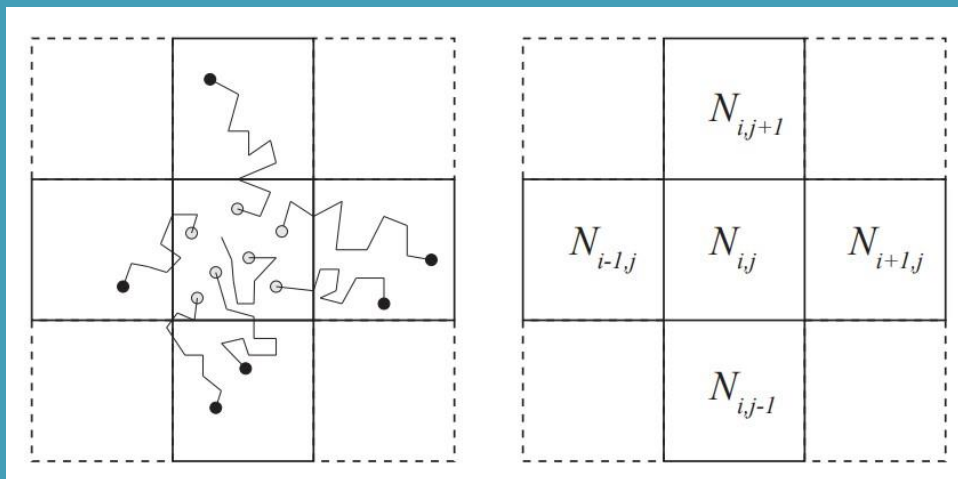
3D Random Walk



**Biased walk toward right  
(with step size)**



# Diffusion

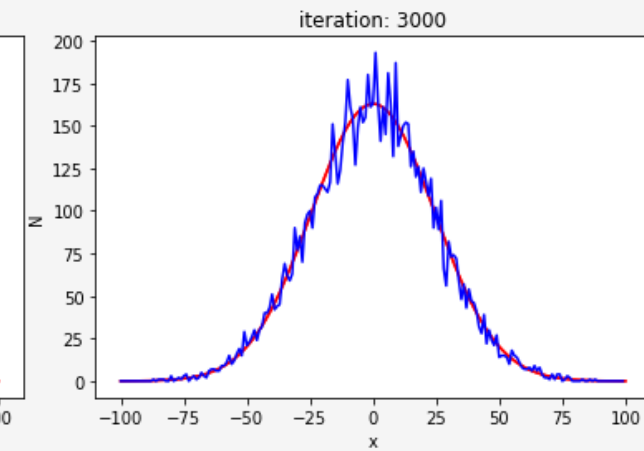
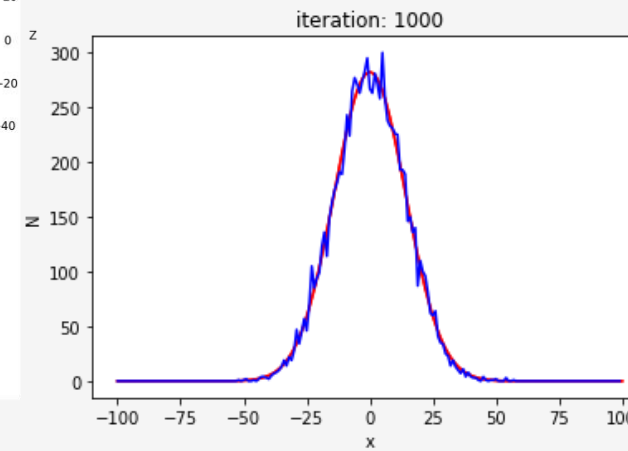
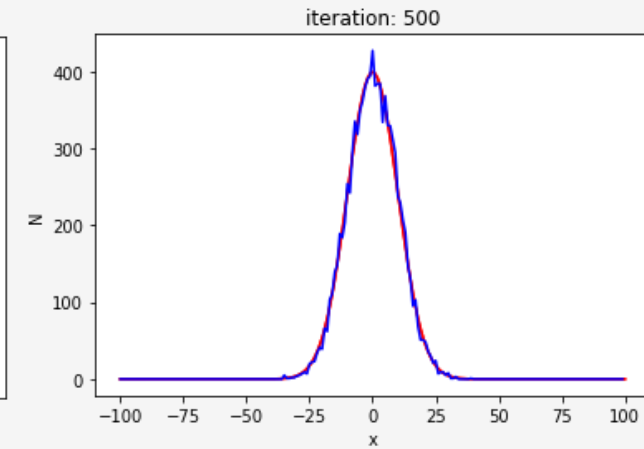
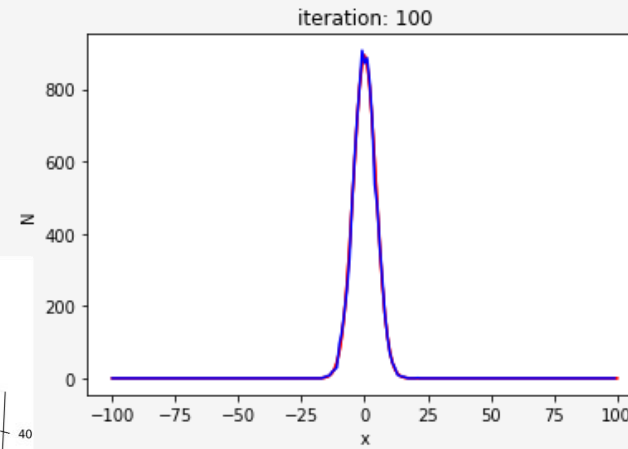
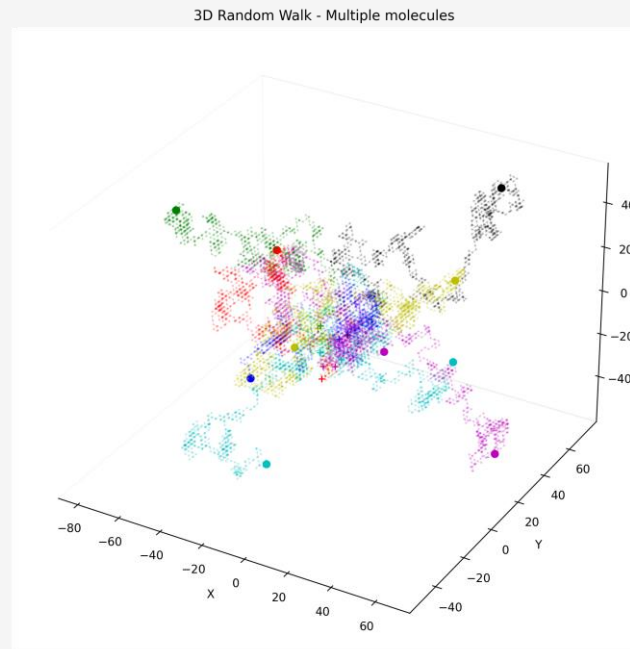
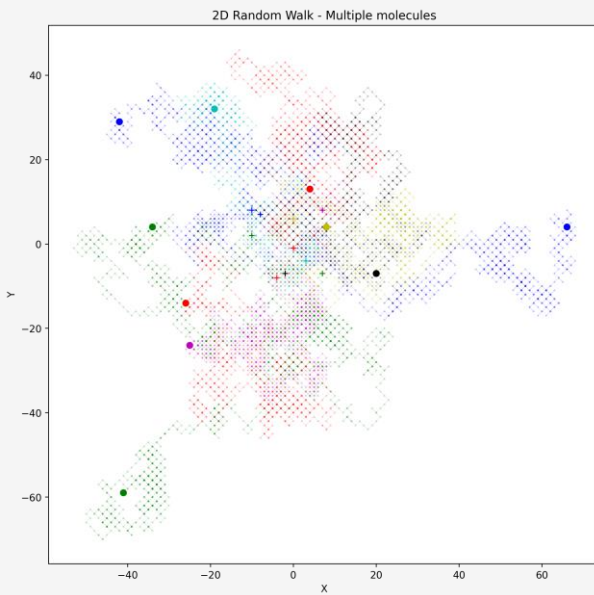


- 1 Analysis in one dimension
- 2 Two approaches
- 3 Comparing
- 4 Equation
- 5 Efficient?

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = D \left( \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial y^2} \right) = D \nabla^2 c$$

# Graphs and pictures v2

6



# Python

7

## Comparing distribution of walkers for the diffusion model and random walkers in 1D

```
M = 10000 # Nr of walkers
L = 100 # Max size of lattice
# Each time step - move walkers and propagate diffusion solution
p = 0.1 # Prob for motion
pinv = 1.0-p
nsteps = 3001 # Nr of timesteps
# Initialize walkers
x = np.zeros(M) # Initial position of walkers
edges = np.array(range(-L,L+1))-0.5
xc = 0.5*(edges[:-1]+edges[1:])
# Initialize concentrations
c = np.zeros((2*L+1,2))
i0 = 0
i1 = 1
c[L] = M # c[L] corresponds to x = 0
cx = range(-L,L+1)
D = p
plt.ion()
noutput = 100
for it in range(nsteps):
    # First update positions of all random walkers
    for iw in range(M):
        rnd = np.random.rand(1)
        dx = -1*(rnd<p)+1*(rnd>pinv)
        x[iw] = x[iw] + dx
    # Perform explicit step for diffusion equation
    for ix in range(1,len(c)-1):
        # use i0 and generate i1
        c[ix,i1] = c[ix,i0] + D*(c[ix-1,i0]-2*c[ix,i0]+c[ix+1,i0])
    # Flip i0 and i1
    ii = i1
    i1 = i0
    i0 = ii
    # Plot the two concentrations
    if it in [100,500,1000,3000]:
        Nx,e = np.histogram(x,edges)
        plt.clf()
        plt.plot(cx,c,'-r',xc,Nx,'-b')
        plt.title(f'iteration: {it}')
        plt.xlabel('x'),plt.ylabel('N'),plt.pause(0.001)
```

- <https://github.com/Sheaza/random-walk-pfe-project/blob/main/random-walk.ipynb?fbclid=IwAR3KwjN0D65NQ01cxubP-cgSuRzFS46V9Pf71b8ypnSSkNfjMEgVYHFqD0U>



# Our code



# Bibliography

- [https://www.princeton.edu/~akosmrlj/MAE545\\_S2018/lecture17\\_slides.pdf?fbclid=IwAR26zLYwCp1iAUv-qBStrOt\\_PPKu-IB3jMFyInjCwrnT0tluuq0mIEu-dW0](https://www.princeton.edu/~akosmrlj/MAE545_S2018/lecture17_slides.pdf?fbclid=IwAR26zLYwCp1iAUv-qBStrOt_PPKu-IB3jMFyInjCwrnT0tluuq0mIEu-dW0)
  - [https://www.mit.edu/~kardar/teaching/projects/chemotaxis\(AndreaSchmidt\)/random.htm?fbclid=IwAR14J\\_OFXDJkNBvkr\\_u9flvJlqOnlxwy8fUKTbuDPXMoy5mx11ertIAeno0](https://www.mit.edu/~kardar/teaching/projects/chemotaxis(AndreaSchmidt)/random.htm?fbclid=IwAR14J_OFXDJkNBvkr_u9flvJlqOnlxwy8fUKTbuDPXMoy5mx11ertIAeno0)
  - <https://towardsdatascience.com/random-walks-with-python-8420981bc4bc>
  - [https://www.uio.no/studier/emner/matnat/fys/FYS2160/h17/simuleringsopgaver/virrevandrer\\_diffusjon.pdf?fbclid=IwAR19R00il\\_U2m9p-g-ZDUe\\_fzBEa9NotBIVPVtu3\\_WIWpw-E3CZU3uWbODA](https://www.uio.no/studier/emner/matnat/fys/FYS2160/h17/simuleringsopgaver/virrevandrer_diffusjon.pdf?fbclid=IwAR19R00il_U2m9p-g-ZDUe_fzBEa9NotBIVPVtu3_WIWpw-E3CZU3uWbODA)
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# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

*Natalia Wołowiec*  
*Kacper Kalinowski*  
*Mateusz Miller*